

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 8552

星期一月四日三號

FRIDAY, MAY 19

1911

五月

號九十一月五英港

\$86 PER ANNUM.
Single Copy 10 Cents.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

AVIATORS AND THE CORONATION.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT)

London, May 18th, 7.15 p.m.

Aviators are forbidden to fly over the routes traversed by the Coronation procession. A Royal order has also been issued forbidding the distributing of paper cups containing water.

On the occasion of King Edward's Coronation, water in cups made of paper was sold at a high price.

KAISER'S MOVEMENTS.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT)

London, May 18th, 7.15 p.m.

The Kaiser visited the Zoo and afterwards dined with Viscount Haldane, Secretary of State for War. The Kaiser paid a visit to the German Hospital, and will dine at Lansdowne House to-night.

HOME CRICKET.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT)

London, May 18th, 7.15 p.m.

Oxford University beat Gloucester.

BIGGEST BRIDGE IN JAPAN.

("INDEPENDENT NEWS" AGENT)

Tokyo, May 19th.

The Railway Board has contemplated a scheme of building a giant iron bridge over the Bikan Strait between Moji and Bikan for the purpose of facilitating the communication between the mainland and Kyushu. Investigations are being carried on by Dr. Hiroi, Professor of the Tokyo Imperial University. This bridge may be the biggest in Japan.

The Mongolia, on arrival at Nagasaki, was detained at the Quarantine Station for disinfection—a case of small-pox having been discovered on board—the victim being a Chinese. The Mongolia also carried a large number of animals bound for San Francisco, including orangutangs, pigtails, negro apes, sunbears and a python. These animals had been bought and purchased in Singapore and arrived in Hongkong on the "Kaga Maru"—being transhipped to the "Mongolia."

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

MAINTENANCE OF EUROPEAN EQUILIBRIUM.

REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."

Bombay, May 18th, 2 p.m.

The Paris "Temps" says that the German Emperor's welcome in London affords additional reason for confidence being placed in the maintenance of European equilibrium.

DEPUTATION TO WAIT ON SIR EDWARD GREY.

REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."

Bombay, May 18th, 2 p.m.

It is proposed to send a deputation to wait upon the Right Honourable Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, urging diplomatic action to remove the anomaly which exists whereby tin plates made into cases and containing oil are admitted into Japan free, but tin plates alone are heavily taxed.

LORD ROSEBERY AND THE VETO BILL.

REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."

Bombay, May 18th, 2 p.m.

Speaking in the House of Lords, the Earl of Rosebery said that on the Veto Bill alone depended not only the future of the House of Lords but government and the whole constitution.

PLAQUE IN HONGKONG.

Mr. Myron H. Chandler, chief clerk of the bureau of health, arrived from Hongkong on Saturday afternoon on the Kumano Maru. Mr. Chandler went to Hongkong several days ago for the purpose of studying the plague in that city and to make certain inspections in connection with the production and packing of meat and lard. His report on inspections will not be given out until after it has been forwarded to the director of health and to the secretary of the interior.

Mr. Chandler says that the plague is confined to a small district in the southern part of the city and is now under control and is practically stamped out.—"Manila Times."

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE MEXICAN TROUBLE.

PEACE PROPOSALS ACCEPTED.

REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."

Bombay, May 19th, 7.45 a.m.

The Mexican Government have submitted the peace proposals, including the resignation of President Diaz. When President Diaz resigns General Madero will act as chief advisor to Son. Bonas, who will be interim President.

ARBITRATION TREATY DRAFT APPROVED.

REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."

Bombay, May 17, 7.45 a.m.

The State Department at Washington states that President Taft has approved the draft of the General Arbitration Treaty. The draft, which is not the result of any negotiations with any particular country, will be submitted to France and Great Britain. The draft represents what the United States Government believes to be a sound basis for negotiations for extension of scope in arbitration treaties.

JAPAN'S TARIFF.

REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."

Bombay, May 18, 2 p.m.

It is proposed to send a deputation to Sir Edward Grey urging that diplomatic action be taken to remove the anomaly whereby tin plates made into cases containing oil are admitted into Japan free, whereas tin plates alone are heavily taxed.

ATTEMPTED BOYCOTT IN CANTON.

CONSUL'S IMPORTANT STEP.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT)

Canton, May 18th.

It is reported that the British Consul (?) at Shantou, has written to the Canton Viceroy, to the effect that a certain section of the Chinese are endeavouring to renew the boycott against Japanese goods, and has asked His Excellency to put an end to this mischief. On receipt of the communication, His Excellency instructed the Taotai of Constabulary to investigate the matter. He has in turn instructed the Nam-hoi and Pun-u magistrates to institute an enquiry and to punish those who are responsible for this agitation as a deterrent to others.

Mr. Chandler says that the plague is confined to a small district in the southern part of the city and is now under control and is practically stamped out.—"Manila Times."

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

CABINET MEETS.

NO BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

("SHUNG PO" SERVICE)

Peking, May 18.

Yesterday a meeting of the new Cabinet was held. Prince Ching, the President, was absent and the meeting was presided over by the vice-presidents. However, no business was transacted.

THE CHINESE CABINET.

LACK OF MEMBERS.

("SHUNG PO" SERVICE)

Peking, May 18.

The new Chinese Cabinet, which was formed on the same basis as that in existence in Germany and Japan, has now been found to contain too few members. The responsibilities and pressure of business on the members is too great and arrangements are being made to introduce more members into the Cabinet.

ILLNESS OF PRINCE CHING.

("SHUNG PO" SERVICE)

Peking, May 18.

Prince Ching is suffering from an internal complaint, and the Prince Regent has instructed the Imperial medical advisers to attend to the Prince.

PRINCE REGENT AND NEW CABINET.

("SHUNG PO" SERVICE)

Peking, May 18.

The Prince Regent has instructed the new Cabinet to report to him on what grounds the people object to the action of the government in taking over the control of the Railways.

PARDON FOR POLITICAL PRISONERS.

("SHUNG PO" SERVICE)

Peking, May 18.

A censor has again memorialized the Throne to pardon all political prisoners in order to prevent revolutionary outbreaks.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

KULUN FIRE.

HEAVY DAMAGES.

("SHUNG PO" SERVICE)

Peking, May 18.

The damages of the recent fire at Kulun have been estimated to amount to several hundreds of millions of dollars.

PROHIBITION OF SYCEE.

("SHUNG PO" SERVICE)

Peking, May 18.

The Board of Finance proposes to prohibit the use of the sycee on the introduction of the new currency.

PROVINCES' OBJECTIONS.

("SHUNG PO" SERVICE)

Peking, May 18.

The people in the provinces of Kwangtung, Hunan and Hupeh, have jointly petitioned the Grand Council opposing the action of the Board of Communications in taking over the control of the Canton-Hankow Railway from the public.

ACTION OF PRESIDENT DENOUNCED.

("SHUNG PO" SERVICE)

Peking, May 18.

Up to the present eleven memorials have been received by the Throne denouncing the action of the President of Communications in taking over the control of the railways provided with commercial funds.

VICEROY OF HUPEH RESIGNS.

("SHUNG PO" SERVICE)

Peking, May 18.

The Army Board has postponed the idea of sending troops to Yunnan for the present.

NO TROOPS FOR YUNNAN.

("SHUNG PO" SERVICE)

Peking, May 18.

The Minister of War has telegraphically instructed the Viceroys and Governors of the various provinces to submit to him all matters concerning military affairs, instead of submitting them to the new Cabinet.

MACAO DELIMITATION.

NEGOTIATIONS TO BE OPENED UP.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT)

Colombia, May 18th.

Nova has just reached here, that the Portuguese High Commissioner for the delimitation of the Macao boundary will soon arrive at Peking. H.E. Na Tung and the President of the Board of Foreign Affairs busily engaged in inspecting the documents in connection with the Macao delimitation question.

H.E. Chu Li, the former Chinese Delimitation Commissioner and the Under-Secretary of the Board of Foreign Affairs, Chu Li, will open up negotiations with the Portuguese Commissioner as soon as he arrives.

AN EXCITING CHASE.

AFTER A THIEF.

Last night, a former Chinese employee of Messrs. Fenwick & Co., by name Mok Fuk, paid a clandestine visit to the firm's yard at Wan-chai with a view to plunder. He was seen by an Indian watchman in the act of unscrewing the brass top of a water-tap, with which he made off before the Indian could lay hands on him. The watchman gave chase, but as the thief was thoroughly acquainted with the yard he eluded capture for more than half an hour, darting from one cover to another.

At length, the robber climbed the wall of the yard and thence jumped on to the roof of the cook-house of No. 3 Ship Street. In the roof there was a square smoke-hole which was not sufficiently large to allow of the passage of a man's body, but the fugitive enlarged the aperture by pulling away the tiles and roofing and then dropped into the kitchen below, landing with a resounding crash amongst crockery and cooking utensils and spoiling the "chow" which was in course of preparation for the inmates. The intruder was seized by the incensed cook and the expectant diners. He still had in his possession the brass screw which he had taken off the tap. Whistles were blown and horns were sounded and the police quickly arrived on the scene and took the robber into custody.

Before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Magistracy this morning he was charged with the theft of the brass screw and with damaging property in the kitchen of No. 3 Ship Street to the value of \$2.

Sergeant R. Macdonald told the Magistrate that the theft of brass work from the yard had been of frequent occurrence recently.

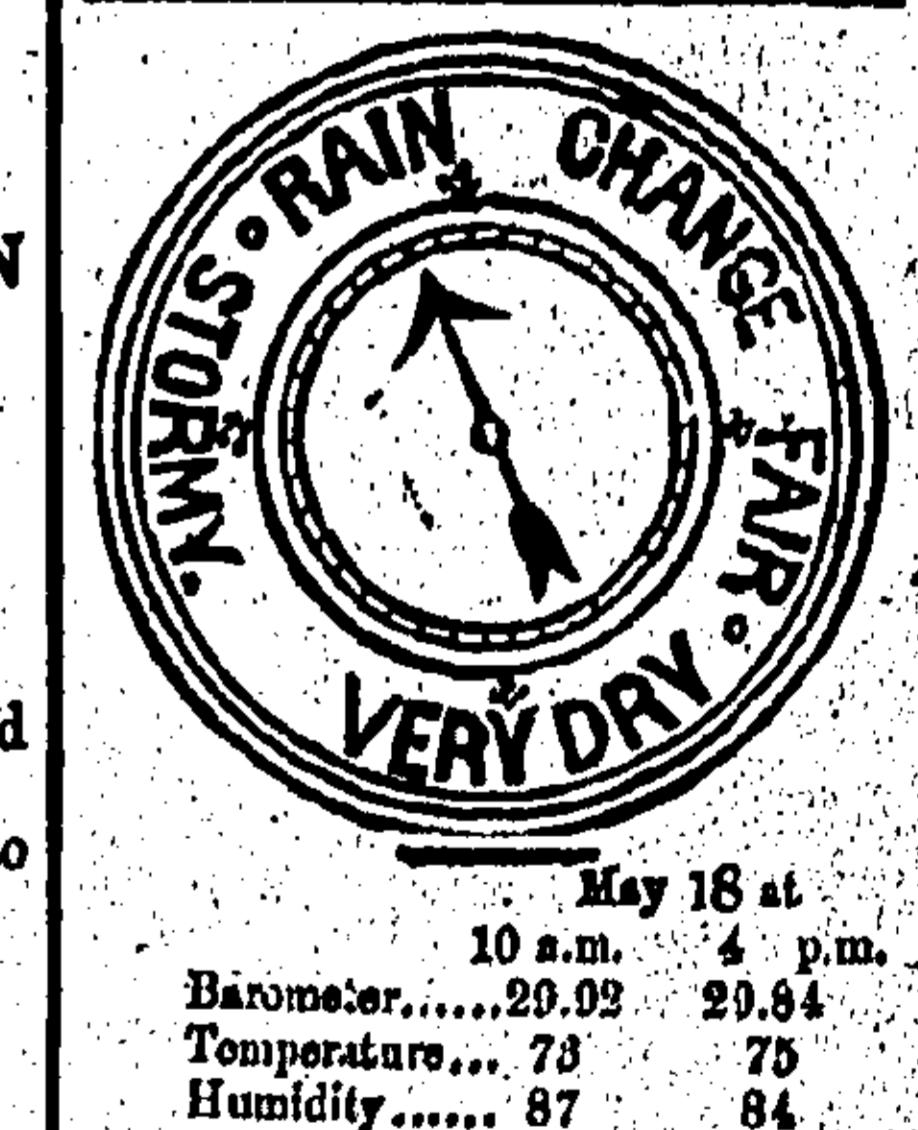
After hearing evidence, Mr. Hazeland convicted the accused and passed sentence of two months' imprisonment with hard labour and four hours' stocks.

CORONATION CELEBRATION FUND.

The following further subscriptions have been received by the Coronation Celebrations Committee:

Asiatic Petroleum Co. \$1,000
Angard Thorson & Co. 100
Francisco A. Gomes 50

The Weather Forecast.



On the 19th at 11.55a.—The barometer has fallen moderately to slightly over the China coast and Tongking, and risen slightly over Japan.

Areas of low pressure are lying over S.W. China and Tongking, and over Manchuria, while high pressure still covers Japan.

Fresh to moderate E. and S.E. winds may be expected over the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.03 inches.

Forecast District.

1.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood, E. and S.E. winds, fresh to moderate; squally, rainy.

2.—Formosa Channel, E. winds, moderate.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Iamchau, same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, S.E. winds, fresh to moderate.

Banks.**HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.**

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....	\$1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....	15,000,000
Starting £100,000 at 1%	15,000,000
Silver	10,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PRO. PHILIPSON	\$1,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Hon. Mr. Henry Kewick—Chairman
G. H. Moulton, Esq.—Deputy Chairman
F. H. Armstrong, Esq.
G. Balloch, Esq.
A. Forbes, Esq.
G. Friesland, Esq.
C. S. Gubay, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:

Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

MANAGERS:

Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.
per annum on the daily balance.ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4½ per cent. per annum.

N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.**THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.**

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1858.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS.....£1,200,000

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNT at the Rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.

On Fixed Deposits for 6 months, 3½ per cent.

On Fixed Deposits for 3 months, 2½ per cent.

Wm. DICKSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [22]

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.CAPITAL PAID-UP ... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUND, 16,850,000
Head Offices—YOKOHAMA.Branches and Agencies
TOKIO. HANKOW.
KOBE. TIENSIN.
OSAKA. PEKIN.
NAGASAKI. NEWchwang.
LONDON. DALNY.
LYONS. PORT ARTHUR.
NEW YORK. ANTUNG.
SANFRANCISCO LIAOYANG.
HONOLULU. MUKDEN.
BOMBAY. TIE-LING.
SHANGHAI. CHANG-CHUN.HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

On fixed deposit:

For 12 months 4 per cent. p.a.
" 6 " 3½ " "
" 1 " 2½ " "TAKEO TAKAMICHI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 18th March, 1911. [18]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.CAPITAL PAID UP...Gold \$3,250,000
RESERVE FUND.....Gold \$3,250,000

Gold \$6,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—

60 Wall Street, New York.

LONDON OFFICE—

36, Bishopsgate.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL & COUNTING BANK,
LIMITED.**BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.**

THE Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives money on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—

For 12 months 4 per cent. per annum.
For 6 " 3½ " "

For 3 " 3 " "

GEO. HOGG,
Manager.

No. 9, Queen's Road Central,

Hongkong, 20th Feb., 1911. [15]

Banks.**DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.**

CAPITAL FULLY

PAID-UP.....Sh. Taels 7,500,000

1 BRAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—BERLIN.

BRANCHES:

Berlin Calcutta Hamburg Hankow

Kobe Peking Singapore Tientsin

Tsinan Tsingtau Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS:

Mosses N. M. Rothschild & Sons.

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S

BANK, LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON

AGENOV.

DIREKTION DER DISCONTO GESELL-

SCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current

Account. DEPOSITS received on terms

which may be learned on application.

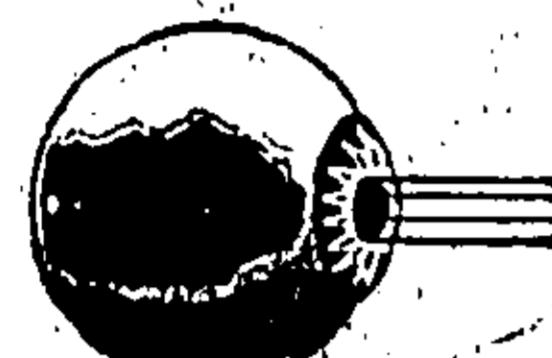
Every description of Banking and

Exchange business transacted.

R. TIMMERSCHEIDT,

Manager.

Hongkong, 16th Mar., 1911. [2]

**Intimations.****WISE BUYERS**

LEARN BY EXPERIENCE, AND EXPERIENCE

HAS THOUGHT THEM THAT THE BEST

INVESTMENT IS

THE

REMINGTON

TYPEWRITER.



SIEMSSSEN & CO.

1930] General Agents for the Remington Typewriter Co.

WEISMANN, LIMITED.**BAKERS****CONFECTIONERS****CATERERS****RESTAURANTEURS**

14, Des Vœux Road Central. [197]

Hongkong, 20th April, 1911.

MOTOR,

RING UP 1036.

THE EXILE MOTOR GARAGE,

Hongkong, 15th April, 1911. [1058]

CLARK & CO.**Scientific****Opticians,****YORK BUILDINGS,****CHATER ROAD,****Ground Floor.****THE "GARRICK" CIGARETTES**

(handmade).

Manufactured from the Highest Grades of Bright Virginia Tobacco and packed in Airtight tins of 50.

Sold Everywhere.

LAMBERT & BUTLER, ENGLAND.

ENTERTAINMENTS.**BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.**

(FLOWER STREET.)

CINEMATOGRAPH VAUDEVILLE**and THE FLOWER STREET PIEROTS.**

GRACE WILSON.

ORACE VVENEEN. MAY MAXWELL.

CHAS. MACKAYE. BOB STEPHENSON.

IN A REFINED ENTERTAINMENT.

ELECTRIC FANS. T. ROUGHOUT THEATRE.

See Hand Bills.

Lease and Manage: R. H. STEPHENSON.

[187]

Intimations.**SAINT-RAPHAEL****TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE**

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anemia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:

(1) THE WARRANTY STAMP OF THE UNION DES FABRICANTS.

(2) A METAL SEAL ADVERTISING SAINT-RAPHAEL.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar. COMPAGNIE DU VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France). CA: D'BECK MACREGOR & CO, Hongkong.

TRADE

MARK

**THE BERNESE ALPS MILK CO.**
STALDON EMMENTHEL, SWITZERLAND.**"NO. 10" SCOTCH WHISKY.**

BOTTLED AT DUNDEE, SCOTLAND.

Agents: F. BLACKHEAD & CO., HONGKONG & CHINA.

OUR CONTEMPORARIES.**WHAT THEY THINK.**

China Mail.

THE BUDGET.

The annual Budget statement made in the House of Commons by Mr. Lloyd George on Tuesday night is one which will, we think, be generally received with mixed feelings of satisfaction and of regret. It is comforting to see that for the second year in succession no fresh taxation is proposed and that, despite certain new and heavy charges, a surplus of over £430,000 is anticipated at the end of the financial year. But it is, we think, a thousand pities that a quarter of a million sterling is to be swallowed up in providing salaries of £400 a year each to Members of Parliament, especially when we realise that

the greater bulk of the representatives in the House of Commons—men of the very best type, too—are willing to place their valuable services at the disposal of the State without asking for any fee or reward whatever. This sum of £250,000 would be far better utilised were it to be devoted towards relieving the existing burden of taxation which falls so heavily on the working classes, especially so when we bear in mind the fact that in the near future the State will be calling for compulsory contributions for industrial workers under the sickness and invalidity insurance scheme.

DAILY PRESS.**THE PLAGUE CONFERENCE.**

It would soon from this official summary—of the results of the Conference that but two conclusions of importance have been reached, viz., (1) that the disease is spread by direct infection from man to man; and (2) that the principal factor in the decline of the epidemic has probably been the preventive measures which were enforced by the authorities, combined with the effort naturally made by the people to protect themselves. It follows therefore that the Conference has been able to recommend a number of protective measures to be taken when plague appears, such as the wearing of masks and goggles, and the formation of a medical board to direct quarantine and sanitary measures. This latter suggestion implies that though the investigators were not successful in tracing the primary origin of the outbreak they are strongly of opinion that the filthy conditions under which China's millions live must be in some way the direct cause of these plague epidemics. Consequently

"number of resolutions relating to the question of sanitation were also presented." We are glad to see that it is the intention of the Government to publish the full report of the Conference, and we assume it is intended also to earnestly commend it to the study of all officials who are in any degree responsible for sanitary administration in China.

South China Morning Post.

BRIGHT PROSPECTS.

To-day we commend the illuminative remarks of His Excellency the Governor, in dealing with the Colony's financial position at the meeting of the Legislative Council, to the careful perusal of our readers. We have become used to the expression that Hongkong had passed the zenith of its prosperity and was slowly but surely drifting backward; but the atmosphere of depression was nevertheless beginning to weigh somewhat heavily. Something was needed to lift the cloud and His Excellency the Governor found it in a reference to the results of the past year's working, which shot through the darkening canopy like a shaft of light giving promise of sunshine to follow. His Excellency's digression from custom was, in the circumstances, pardonable, especially as he was able, by comparison of figures, to reveal a satisfactory condition of affairs little suspected. The observations were timely and will serve as it was no doubt intended they should, to re-establish confidence in the colony.

LA FEDERALE MARINE INSURANCE CO. LTD., ZURICH.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

THE OPIUM SETTLEMENT.

The long campaign of the last three years carried on by the Chinese Government against the opium scourge has so far convinced the British Government of the sincerity and ability of the Chinese authorities in this tremendous matter that it has been possible to conclude an agreement, the terms of which are to the credit of both parties and to the humiliation of neither. It is, we believe, the first time in the history of China's foreign relations that a genuinely give-and-take contract has been signed with a foreign Power. Hitherto China has acted under pressure and though she has reaped advantages from the agreements and treaties of the past she has been in no sense a willing party to them. Quite apart from any intrinsic merits of the present Opium Agreement this alone makes the contract an important one, and it may be taken as an earnest of the rapidly approaching time when China will be able to treat with all foreign Powers on all subjects on terms of equality. The terms of the Agreement itself appear to have been admirably drawn. The end kept in view is total extinction of production and import, at the outside by the year 1917, and if China is able to achieve total eradication of production before that date Great Britain undertakes to put a stop to the import from India; and as far as those provinces are concerned where total suppression has already been achieved the import of Indian opium is to cease forthwith. Each Government recognizes the good faith of the other and is willing that the other's officers should investigate how far the terms of the Agreement are being kept.

It has been estimated that the present arrangements will result in the complete eradication of the opium curse within the next two years, and there are not a few good judges who consider the two years' estimate a very liberal maximum. Even if the full two years are necessary the total suppression of this curse of the country in the short space of five years must be accounted amongst the most wonderful achievements in modern times. Ten years ago, even five years ago, the man who ventured to prophesy such a thing would have been deemed an over-enthusiastic visionary, or something worse, and when the Agreement between the two Governments was made in 1907 there were not a few who considered that it had been made by one of the parties concerned in the full conviction that the other party could not possibly keep its terms. To-day we are face to face with the fact that in a period of three years such progress has been made towards eradication that another two years are considered sufficient to see the completion of the great task. The lesson scarcely needs emphasis. To the foreigner it touches that the Chinese Government is capable alike of thoroughness and sincerity, and the moral courage that has enabled China to deal in such a fashion with such a gigantic issue must be reckoned in future amongst the moral forces of the world. To the Chinese it teaches that when the Government acts sincerely and with determination it can accomplish almost anything in the way of domestic reform and can at the same time command the respect and the sincere co-operation of the best and most powerful forces operating amongst foreign nations. This is the first real proof of China's true awakening. — The "China National Review."

THE UNIVERSAL POET.

In spite of all the efforts of the German Emperor, England still counts for something in the world. At the opening of the Stratford festival recently homage was paid to Shakespeare's memory by the Chinese, Mexican, and Norwegian Ministers, representing Oriental, Latin, and Teutonic civilisations. That a Chinese nobleman should proclaim it an honour to be invited to pay a tribute to a "barbarian" writer in proof that China is indeed waking up at last. — "The Globe."

INTERVIEW WITH VICE-ADMIRAL SHIMAMURA.**OPINIONS OF AMERICA, AUSTRALIA AND CEYLON.**

A "Ceylon Observer" representative was able to obtain an interview with Vice-Admiral Shimamura, the distinguished commander of the Japanese "squadron" now in Colombo on its way to represent the Japanese Navy at the review in honour of the Coronation of King George V. The Vice-Admiral, in addition to being a naval officer of note, is descended from, and therefore ONE OF THE "SAMURAI," that famous clan whose deeds are indelibly printed on the pages of Japanese history. An indication of the pride which he feels in belonging to this noble class is to be seen in his cabin, in which are two figures wearing the armour of the samurai, which is strong, serviceable, and quaintly picturesque, reminiscent of the time when war was a huge game, when men fought for the love of fighting, and loved to deck themselves in brave array. He is tall, well about the average height of the sons of Nippon, with a closely-knit, powerful figure, and with the keen, alert glance and the frank mien which betoken the man of the sea, and, the clever, intelligent warrior. He has filled many important appointments, has seen active service, and is widely travelled, being well acquainted with America, Australia and parts of Europe. A great part of

HIS NAVAL EDUCATION

was acquired with the British Navy, and what he learned is reflected in the management of the fine vessel which he commands, where everything is ship-shape and where the men, smart, active, thick-set follows, carry out their orders with that prompt readiness which is so characteristic of the British Jack-Tar. The ship has a clean, spick-and-span look about it in contradistinction to at least one warship recently in this port, and even though the "washing," hung out to dry on long ropes, stretching from the deck to high up on the masts, presents a somewhat incongruous appearance, it affords but another instance of the cleanliness which is such a feature of the Japanese Navy. The officers are neat, well-dressed, and essentially courteous, and have the appearance of men who would give a good account of themselves in time of emergency.

IN THE COURSE OF THE CONVERSATION,

Vice-Admiral Shimamura touched on the recent rumours of a war between Japan and America. These he characterised as ridiculous nonsense, at any rate so far as Japan was concerned. The feeling throughout Japan was one of great friendliness towards the United States of America, and certainly the Japanese would do nothing to engender such a war.

It was true that there was ill-feeling in certain parts of California, for instance, towards the Japanese, and this was unfortunate; but it was by no means the desire of the Japanese that this feeling should be caused or continue. On the whole there was a perfectly friendly feeling between the two nations; and an excellent way to ensure the continuance of those cordial relations was for the newspapers to take the matter up and do everything to prevent ill-feeling. He was well acquainted with America, and he considered it a wonderful country.

Asked as to his views on

THE AUSTRALIAN NAVY, which was just starting, the Vice-Admiral remarked that it was undoubtedly a very good thing, and would fulfil a useful purpose in the Pacific. He had spent some time in Australia, and he had found it a delightful country, with charming people whose hospitality was boundless. He had been particularly struck with this feature of their character.

Vice-Admiral Shimamura's attention was drawn to the peculiar rumour, recently bruited abroad, that Japan had designs on

NEW CALEDONIA, and as was to have been expected, he described this as even more ridiculous than the idea of a war between Japan and America. That a Chinese nobleman should proclaim it an honour to be invited to pay a tribute to a "barbarian" writer in proof that China is indeed waking up at last. — "The Globe."

Finally, the Vice-Admiral spoke of the delights of Ceylon, mentioning that he had been up to Kandy, which he had found to be one of the prettiest places he had ever seen. Touching on the voyage to Europe, he said that after attending the Coronation review they would return direct to Japan. They had no intention of visiting any other European countries, and all that they would do would be to touch at the necessary Mediterranean ports.

THE CHINESE LOAN.

A loan of ten millions for the purpose of effecting reform in currency and the development of Manchuria was agreed by representatives of British, French, American, and German banks at Peking recently, and the issue of the same at the price of 95 will be made towards the end of the year. But the essential to the success of the loan and to securing its ultimate liquidation is that its administration shall be put under the control of the four guaranteeing countries; otherwise there is almost a certainty that the money will be frittered and jobbed away, and a probability that the purchasers of the stock might have to whistle for their money when the time came for redemption.

Another point that affects the intending investor in this country and in America in a differing degree is the fact that the proposed currency reform implies the establishment of a currency on a silver basis. This would suit the American bullion market perfectly, but it might not accord with the views of the British investor, whose views of "sound money" are based on a standard of gold. There is reason for accepting the view that a silver basis is the best for China, but so far as it affects her relations with the money markets of other countries it tells against the foreign investor who pays gold into China's treasury, and expects gold back again. But, after all, supervision of the loan is the thing, and unless this can be secured the guaranteeing banks may have the stock left on their hands. — "Pall Mall Gazette."

"LIVING-IN" DECLINED.**STRONG STATEMENTS MADE AT SHOP ASSISTANTS' CONFERENCE.**

Mr. G. P. Huins, of Neath, presiding at the annual conference of the National Union of Shop Assistants at Edinburgh, denounced what he described as "the wretched living-in system." Education of the public was necessary in the best interests of all, and it was high time that those shackles of the truck system were finally shaken off.

A resolution was carried declaring that no legislation would be satisfactory to shop workers which did not propose the abolition of a demoralising system, which deprived adults of the right of home, manhood, womanhood and citizenship.

Mr. Cornell said that the living-in system was the cause of an influx from the province, which caused unemployment and lowered wages. It deprived assistants of their fraction and disenchanted them. Assistants had no choice of the foods they preferred. They had to eat what was provided or go without. They had no choice of their bedroom companions, and the young might be contaminated by their elders. They were aliens in their own country. Sometimes they were given the offal of the provision departments.

Other classes of workers could provide for themselves. Why not shop assistants? The real truth was that the living-in system was one of the best paying departments in a large store, at the expense of the wages of the assistants. It is well known that in some towns in the East this system exists. — "Morning Leader."

A memorial asking His Majesty the Emperor of China to have a mandarin language class added to all schools in his Empire has been placed before the Throne by the Board of Education. This memorial has been approved.

PLEASANTRIES OF A CHINESE PRINCE.

According to custom in China the members of the Imperial Family are above the law. Prince Sun-Chi has been doing just as he likes recently, fortified with this immunity. A Paris contemporary tells us that there is not a hygienic law that this interesting person has not broken. His great recreation seems to have been to defy the police. At length to the endurance of the police there came a limit, and on representations being made to the Minister of the Interior, that official brought the matter under the notice of the Regent, who has not only abolished the "convention," but the Prince's recreations also, and given instructions that in future he must act as an ordinary citizen, or stand the consequences. — "The Globe."

TEAS TO AMERICA.

The tea standards for the year 1911 established by the American Secretary of the Treasury under that law (March 2, 1897) will have the effect of excluding any teas shipped after May 1, 1911, which contain any artificial colouring or facing matter. The shippers' declarations on invoices must show that the teas they cover contain no artificial colouring or facing matter. In addition to the above all shipments of tea to the United States should be accompanied by the declaration required under the food and drugs act of June 30, 1906, on form No. 197, when the value of the shipment is under \$100 U.S. Currency, and form No. 198 when the value exceeds that amount. This will not apply to teas merely in transit through the United States to another country. Tea invoice forms and forms Nos. 197 and 198 will be supplied upon application to the American Consulate-General.

INTIMATIONS.**BANK HOLIDAY.**

In accordance with Ordinance No. 14 of 1903 and Government Notification No. 7 of 18th January, 1911, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transactions of Public Business on WEDNESDAY, 24th instant, VICTORIA DAY. Hongkong, 18th May, 1911. [1127]

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

The SECOND MEETING of the Season will be held at Happy Valley TO-MORROW, the 20th May, 1911, commencing at 8.30 p.m. The Charge of Admission will be \$1.00 for other than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club or Gymkhana Club.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half-price.

The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

REGINALD F. C. MASTER, Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1911. [1132]

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 54, DODDELL STREET.

Apply to —

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY COMPANY LIMITED.

Hongkong 1st April, 1911. [61]

TO LET.

"CREGGAN," 89, The Peak.

No. 10, MACDONNELL ROAD, OFFICES in KING'S BUILDINGS.

4th Floor.

GODOWNS, 151 to 155, PRATA EAST.

SEMI-EUROPEAN FLATS

East corner of Observation Place. The Trams stop at the door.

Also NEW EUROPEAN FLATS

adjoining the new Seaman's Institute, Praya East.

Apply to —

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO. LIMITED.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1911. [1150]

TO LET.

WING KEE & CO.

47-49, Connaught Rd.

No. 1, Queen's Road East,

HONGKONG.

20th April, 1911. [1095]

SHIPCHANDLERS,

PROVISION & COAL

MERCHANTS.

Hongkong 23rd Mar. 1911. [990]

GRANITE &

MARBLE

Monuments.

REPAIRS

& CLEANING

UNDERTAKERS.

C. E. WARREN & CO.

WREATHS.

[874]

MAN CHEONG,

1d, WILLIAMS STREET, CENTRAL,

Hongkong.

SWATOW DRAWING WORK.

Gentlemen and Ladies'

TAILORS & OUTFITTERS.

Embroidery, Pongee Silk, Glass Cloth,

Canton Silk and Laces, &c., &c.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1911. [856]

Just Try It!

Hongkong, 10th May, 1911. [1124]

Public Company**PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.**

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, TO-MORROW, the 20th day of May, 1911, at 11.30 a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 30th April, 1911.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th instant to the 25th instant, both days inclusive.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1911. [1120]

AUCTIONS.**PUBLIC AUCTION.**

THE undersigned have been favored with instructions to sell for account and risk of the concerned by

PUBLIC AUCTION (Unless previously disposed of by private sale).

at their Offices, No. 7 Quai Du Yang

King Pang, French Concession,

on

TUESDAY, the 23rd instant,

at 11 a.m.

The Wreck of the Pacific Mail Steel

Scow Steamer

"ASIA" (late "Doria")

Reg. Net Tonnage 2396; Gross Ton-

age 4080; Built in 1881; New

Engines and Boilers 1895; Length

40ft. 9in.; Breadth 21ft. 2in.; D. pth

29ft. 2in. as the same lies on Heachu

Island, Tsingtao Group.

The Cargo and Merchandise now

aboard will also be offered for sale at

the same time and place.

TERMS OF SALE.

Cash on fall of the hammer.

Intimations.

**A. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD.**

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE AND SPIRIT
MERCHANTS.

WATSON'S

E

VERY OLD LIQUEUR
SCOTCH WHISKYA Blend of the Finest Pure
Malt Whiskies distilled in
ScotlandGENUINE AGE
AND
FINE MELLOW
FLAVOUR.Robert Porter & Co.'s
BULLDOGBRAND
GUINNESS'
STOUT
in PINTS and SPLITS.**A. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD.**ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
Hongkong, 7th July, 1910. [28]

The object of this paper is to publish
correct information, to serve the truth
and print the news without fear or
favour.

Cable Address: Telegraph
Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1.

A. B.C., 5th edition
Western Union.**THE
Hongkong Telegraph**

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1911.

ENGLAND'S BURDEN.

Mr. Lloyd George's budget for this year has needed no expounding of new and sensational economic doctrines as has been the case in former years, but by the very virtue of its steadiness has nearly brought upon itself the reproach of mediocrity. No novel means of wringing a few more millions out of the pockets of the tax-payer at home, has been introduced, and for the next twelve months the homestretcher can breathe freely without any fears of fresh variations on the dreaded Form IV, of the Land Tax "inquisition."

Despite the fact that naval estimates require an extra four millions, and the payment of members will absorb £250,000, no further "hen roosts" are to be robbed.

From a Liberal point of view Mr. Lloyd George has fulfilled all his promises, made a year ago.

His estimated revenue has been realized in every case, except those of tea and sugar, which showed a falling off. This, however, is not a serious matter, for such revenue as that derived from the import of commodities of that nature, must necessarily remain somewhat steady. Though successful from a party standpoint it is doubtful whether colonists will regard this year's endeavour with keen pleasure. As it stands, it is, from the home point of view, and it would be idle to deny it, a complete vindication of the policy of Free Trade. It would be so in any case if the National Debt were left out of the question, but where the nation stands debited with the huge sum of £762,403,025, involving a yearly provision of £25,000,000 out of current revenue, the aspect of affairs is changed. Nor is the amount likely to remain stationary. In fourteen years it has risen by one hundred millions and unless this sum can be substantially reduced by every possible means the possibilities of dealing with many of the burning questions of the day must remain, for aye, unsolved. England's indolence does not end at the immense sum above named. Her local debt amounts to £194,000,000, so that she at present stands with liabilities of twelve hundred millions, and with as little chance of easing her burden, as an ordinary mortal would have of cleansing the Augean stables.

The financial capers of the free trade politicians are interesting if only for their sheer folly. Light-hearted they seem to be dancing on thin ice, little recking that the feeble strength of internal taxation is keeping the country from the depths of sheer insolvency. That they will wait till the ice cracks, no one for a moment will doubt, and the matter for speculation is whether the time will not have passed when England might have saved herself, by turning to those other sources of revenue, which have been pointed out to time and time again by Mr. J. Chamberlain and the Colonial Premiers in conference.

WIRELESS IN DARKEST AFRICA.

At the present moment there are flashing above the equatorial forests of Darkest Africa the etheric waves which carry the wireless messages from station to station. At various points in that still strange continent, with the shores of Lake Victoria Nyanza as the centre, wireless stations have been erected, and traders and missionaries and hunters are enjoying the benefit of the most modern appliances. The installation of wireless in equatorial Africa is due to the initiative of the Germans in the Victoria Nyanza region, and their experiment without doubt have the most far-reaching consequences not only for their own territory but for the whole of the Dark Continent.

They have already found the now system quite as efficient and not nearly so costly as the old. Indeed so successful has the "wireless" proved that it seems probable that it will solve the communication problem not only in Africa but in other savage lands as well. There has never been any great difficulty in erecting the ordinary telegraph poles in a barbarous country—although it is not a job everyone would care for—but their maintenance is the problem, a problem presenting almost insuperable difficulties. In Africa, for instance, the poles must be made of metal, else the white ants will certainly make a hearty meal of them, and the large and inconsiderate beasts look upon

them as agreeable scratching posts without regard to the probability of bringing them down with a run. An elephant leaning persistently against a telegraph-pole is an object no telegraphist can contemplate with pleasure. But even a weary elephant does less harm in this way than the humans. You may impress upon the gentle savage that the wire contains liquid death in its most concentrated form, but he still hankers after it, for nothing makes a more satisfactory missile for a trade gun than a few inches of rolled up telegraph wire. Wireless is free from all this. Only the stations require to be guarded and the etheric waves generated there can alike defy the depredations of covetous savages and the interference of bulky beasts. Our German neighbours in Central Africa are to be heartily congratulated on this up-to-date experiment. It should prove of incalculable value to those who are steadily working to open up the Dark Continent, those lusty pioneers who without sound of drum or flags waving carry civilisation into the savage places of the earth.

DAY BY DAY.

Lieutenant R. M. Cross, R.A., has left for Canton.

There will be a sale of Crown land to-morrow.

A paper will be read to-night at the Engineers' Institute on "Steam Turbines."

The financial capers of the free

trade politicians are interesting if only for their sheer folly. Light-hearted they seem to be dancing on thin ice, little recking that the feeble strength of internal taxation is keeping the country from the depths of sheer insolvency. That they will wait till the ice cracks, no one for a moment will doubt, and the matter for speculation is whether the time will not have passed when England might have saved herself, by turning to those other sources of revenue, which have been pointed out to time and time again by Mr. J. Chamberlain and the Colonial Premiers in conference.

Mr. Leon Moorson, General Manager of the Insular Life Insurance Co., Manila, has arrived on the Korea. He is staying at the Hongkong Hotel.

During the twenty-four hours ending noon yesterday no cases of plague were reported. During the last twenty-four hours one case has been notified, making 35 since 1st January this year.

We have received from the Paris Toilet Saloon a sample bottle of "Sové des Alpes," a hair tonic, which, it is claimed, prevents dandruff, and makes twin hairs healthy and strong.

The extension of the Star Ferry wharf is progressing rapidly.

When completed it will be of the same length as Blake Pier.

The old wharf has long been an eyesore, and the improvement was greatly needed.

The C.P.R. s.s. Empress of Japan leaves to-morrow with general cargo and a large number of passengers. There are more than a hundred first class berths taken, while the Chinese travellers number at least four hundred.

There seems little likelihood of a pleasant day for the gymkhana to-morrow, and if the meeting is held, fast racing cannot be expected. The track is far from being in condition, as is only natural, and a race or two will probably go to the "mud-larks."

The second performance of the Follies last night was as successful as the first. The company was in fine form and from first to last held the audience. The "house" was not as good as might have been expected, but what it lacked in numbers it made up in appreciation.

If weather conditions permit,

the postponed lawn bowls friendly

match between Taikoo and

Civil Service Clubs will be played

off to-morrow at Happy Valley.

The Kowloon Club has a match,

Married v. Single. Owing to the

recent rains not a single game has

yet been played off in the open

championship, in which the first

game was fixed for the 1st inst.

Rear-Admiral Tuinell, of the British Navy, has formally been appointed adviser to the Greek Navy.

There are now building in British shipyards 550 ships with a total tonnage of 1,794,520. Seventy-four of these vessels are warships.

King Haakon of Norway has consented to become patron of the Norse-Scottish section of the Scottish National Exhibition.

It is announced that the Grand Manoeuvres of the Chinese Army will be held near Shantung during the fall of this year. The expenses are estimated to be about \$1,200,000.

Plague has broken out at Soenda-baya, and a total of one hundred and fifty-three cases of plague have occurred in Java.

It is recent bull fight in Madrid a celebrated Mexican matador was pinned to the ground by the bull, which is quite the unexpected thing in bull fighting.

The Chinese Government paper mill which is being erected at Seven Mile Creek, Shanghai, is expected to be completed by the end of the present month.

The British steamer "Baron Eldon," owned by Messrs. Hogarth, of Glasgow, and built at Sunderland in 1898, has been disposed of to Japanese buyers.

We learn from a Seoul dispatch that smallpox has broken out in Pyongyang, Korea, and already over 300 cases are reported among the Japanese and Koreans.

We learn from a Kagoshima dispatch that the forehold of the O.S.K. steamer "Tenchi-maru," which stranded just outside Kagoshima bay on the 18th April, having been broken in, about 3,500 casks of sugar have been spoilt. The vessel has been beached.

International pacifists are projecting the erection of a monument on the battlefield of Waterloo to King Edward VII.

The Third Class of the Order of the Rising Sun has been conferred, the Emperor of Japan on Colonel Sir William Dupre, formerly Mayor of Portsmouth.

The Civil Service Estimates notify the death of Mr. George Kircher, who was Shipping Clerk at the British Consulate, Nagasaki, from November, 1890, to October, 1902.

The 8th Rajputs will furnish the night guard at the Kowloon Military Hospital during the coming week.

Information has been received from the Commanding General Officer at Bombay, that the R.I.M.S. Hardinge will not call at Hongkong on her return voyage to India from Ching-wang-tao.

The following are the officers for the ensuing week:—Visitor, Detention Barrack, Major W. H. Wooldridge, 120th Baluchistan Infantry; Field Officer, Captain H. K. Hughes, 1st Bn. K.O.Y.L.I.

Messrs. Butterfield and Swire have received telegraphic advice that the Silk for New York shipped by the s.s. Teucer arrived at its destination on 18th instant, in condition, as is only natural, and a race or two will probably go to the "mud-larks."

The second performance of the Follies last night was as successful as the first. The company was in fine form and from first to last held the audience. The "house" was not as good as might have been expected, but what it lacked in numbers it made up in appreciation.

If weather conditions permit,

the postponed lawn bowls friendly

match between Taikoo and

Civil Service Clubs will be played

off to-morrow at Happy Valley.

The Kowloon Club has a match,

Married v. Single. Owing to the

recent rains not a single game has

yet been played off in the open

championship, in which the first

game was fixed for the 1st inst.

The special Empire Day Service will be held in St. John's Cathedral on Wednesday next at 9 a.m. when an address will be delivered by the Bishop of Victoria. The service is specially for children.

The Band of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry will play the musical portion of the service.

The s.s. Korea, which came in to-day, brought a large number of first-class passengers. The hotels are crowded in consequence. Among the passengers are Judge A. and Mrs. Wilder of Honolulu.

Judge Wilder has spent a short time in the Philippines and is now continuing his tour of the world.

Ho Yuk Ting, Wo Piu and Luk Yun Po, well-dressed Chinese, were charged with the larceny of a quantity of ginseng, valued at \$1,050, on the 20th April.

The Attorney General said that the prisoners in the case were charged with stealing ginseng, to the value of over \$1,000, which had never been recovered. On

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.**WASTING TIME.**

This morning at the Criminal Sessions, before the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Piggott, Chu Tin was arraigned on charges of unlawfully and maliciously wounding, and secondly with unlawfully and maliciously doing grievous bodily harm.

Prisoner pleaded not guilty.

A jury was empanelled of the following:—S. D. Hickie, S. P. Jeodell, E. A. Beaumont, R. Soonderam, H. M. Silva, R. P. Phillips, and W. Pattison.

The Attorney General, Mr. G. Alabaster, said that the word "grievous bodily harm" meant, in law, any harm which interfered with the health or comfort of the person who received it.

Kwong Yu was in the kitchen of his own house when the prisoner came in and offered to fight him. He got a chopper and went for complainant with it, and chopped him. Prisoner admitted hitting the complainant but not with a chopper because he had been unarmed. It was a stool that he used.

After hearing the evidence the jury returned a verdict of "Guilty."

He was sentenced to six months hard labour.

The Chief Justice remarked that the case ought not to have been brought to the sessions, but that it should have been dealt with by the magistrate.

The Attorney General:—I did send one case back and thought they would complain if I had sent too many.

A LUCKY ESCAPE.

Li Cheung pleaded guilty to being concerned with others, not in custody, in assaulting a woman with intent to rob.

The Attorney General said that the prisoner and others went to a woman's house and threatened her with a knife, demanding money. She, however, made a noise and they ran off. Prisoner was arrested a few days later from information received. He admitted to arrest at the Police Court, and now pleaded guilty.

The Chief Justice: I don't think this is a case in which I can apply the ordinance. I shall not apply the "cat." The original ordinance remains, does it not?

The Attorney General:—I have not got the amending ordinance.

The Chief Justice: I have got it. I can still administer the birch?

The Attorney General:—Yes, my Lord.

His Lordship (to the prisoner)—

By pleading guilty you have saved yourself from the "cat." You are sentenced to five years' hard labour and 24 strokes of the birch.

THEFT OF TOBACCO.

Leung Tak, Ip Sing, Leung Lai and Lui Chai were charged with breaking and entering a godown and stealing two boxes of tobacco.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster stated that on the morning of May 7th, the police received certain information and went to Circular Pathway, from where they could see the godown. On arrival they saw the four prisoners carrying boxes from the godown and arrested them.

They also discovered that the padlocks of the godown had been forced. The owner of the truck which was used to carry the tobacco away said it was taken away without his knowledge. The prisoners admitted carrying the tobacco away, but said they were perfectly innocent agents who were engaged by a man dressed in white clothes.

The Attorney General said he hoped to satisfy the jury beyond all doubt that the prisoners were guilty, and that they went to the godown with the deliberate intention of stealing the tobacco.

After hearing the evidence of a number of witnesses, the jury found the prisoners guilty.

His Lordship sentenced each prisoner to seven years' imprisonment with hard labour.

THE CONFIDENCE TRICK.

Ho Yuk Ting, Wo Piu and Luk Yun Po, well-dressed Chinese, were charged with the larceny of a quantity of ginseng, valued at \$1,050, on the 20th April.

The Attorney General said that the prisoners in the case were charged with stealing ginseng, to the value of over \$1,000, which had never been recovered. On

April 29th the first two prisoners went to the King Yuen Hong shop in Connaught Road and asked the master the cost of ginseng. He told them the price, and it was understood that it should be a cash

OUT LETTER BOX.

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

Sir,—In the issue this morning of the "Hongkong Daily Press" there is published a report of the proceedings of the Legislative Council, in the course of which a Bill was introduced to amend the Sale of Food and Drugs Ordinance 1898 by providing that every tin, or other receptacle, containing condensed skimmed milk shall bear a label with the words "not suitable for the feeding of infants under one year of age, printed in English and Chinese in large type." It was proposed by the Attorney General that this Bill should be passed at once, and immediately become law.

The Hon. Mr. Pollock very properly pointed out that similar legislation had not been enacted in England where "they are very strict in their tests and ideas in these matters" and he submitted that "no sufficient case has been shown at present" why we should go ahead of the Home legislation.

The Attorney General stated that the object of the Bill was to prevent infant mortality. He must necessarily have meant mortality amongst Chinese infants in the Colony whose parents are unable to afford to give their children a better article of food than skimmed milk. The proposed legislation is therefore ostensibly intended to prevent the purchase by Chinese parents of condensed skimmed milk for the purpose of feeding their unweaned babies, amongst whom it is suggested that there is much mortality consequent upon their being so fed.

Not a single instance, however, has been put forth where the decease of a Chinese infant is suspected to have been caused by its being fed on condensed skimmed milk; nor does it appear that any endeavour has been made to ascertain whether any unweaned Chinese infants actually are, or have been, fed on that article. Were such an endeavour made it would doubtless be found that in every instance when it is possible for a Chinese mother of the poorer classes to nurse her infant at her own breast, she does so; and in the few instances when it is not possible, if she or the infant's father cannot afford to procure even condensed skimmed milk, the child will be fed on a pap of rice and water—a mixture far less nutritious than condensed skimmed milk.

On the question whether or not the use of condensed skimmed milk as food for infants is injurious the opinions of the medical advisers of the Government differ from those of some of the leading medical practitioners in the Colony, of long experience. The latter, of course, agree that the absence of a sufficient percentage of fatty matter in skimmed milk, renders it less suitable for infants than whole milk, but they also agree that it is by no means injurious, and is far more suitable to keep them alive than condensed skimmed milk would be.

Some benefit may possibly accrue to the manufacturers of, and dealers in, whole condensed milk only, but such benefit would probably not amount to much, for, at the present time, all those who can afford to get whole milk, procure it in preference to the cheaper and inferior article. Those who cannot afford to purchase whole milk will not find their pecuniary condition improved by a further depression in the trade of the Colony.

It is perhaps only fair to state that I have been consulted in this matter on behalf of the manufacturers of, and dealers in, tins of condensed skimmed milk, and may therefore be considered to be biased in their favour.

Yours etc.
C. D. WILKINSON.

sider it very valuable food. I do not for a moment pretend that separated milk is equal to whole milk, but it is, nevertheless, a valuable and easily digestible food. . . . The want of fat in separated milk can be made up for by using fats from other sources. For the poor, separated milk and cheaper fatty substances such as "dripping" and margarine were provided in 1898 by providing that every tin, or other receptacle, containing condensed skimmed milk shall bear a label with the words "not suitable for the feeding of infants under one year of age, printed in English and Chinese in large type."

It was proposed by the Attorney General that this Bill should be passed at once, and immediately become law.

The following statements of Mr. E. Bannister, F.I.O., F.C.S., may also be referred to:—"Interested persons have tried to raise a prejudice against the use of separated skim milk, and have even gone out of their way to use ratepayers' money for circulating statements which are not true." To establish a plausible foundation for this attack on condensed skin milk it is necessary to assume that it is given as an entire food for infants, and that to obtain the necessary quantity of fat for normal nutrition untold quantities of this milk would have to be consumed. The writer of such nonsense overlooks the fact that a nurse is endowed with common sense, and that an infant can only take a certain quantity of liquid at a time."

There can be no doubt whatever that whole milk is better than skinned; but there can be equally no doubt that the Chinese themselves are fully aware that an article for which they pay 20 cents is not a quarter as good in quality as an article for which they are charged \$1. In this respect the poor class of Chinese are probably possessed of more sense than the poor classes in Europe; and, as the Hon. Mr. Pollock put it, if the Home Government has not considered it necessary to warn the English poor that skinned milk is not sufficiently nutritious for their infants, or that a porter-house steak at least once a week is more nutritious for their older children than scrap-end of mutton, it is difficult to understand why we should consider it necessary to so warn the Chinese of this Colony.

It seems to me that the only effect of the proposed legislation, if it be made law, will be to seriously interfere with a legitimate trade in the Colony, and, in a slight degree, to increase infant mortality. The placing on tins of condensed skimmed milk of the words, in conspicuous Chinese characters, "not suitable for the feeding of infants" will almost necessarily create a belief in the minds of Chinese that the article is actually injurious, and they will reason that it is bad for their children it is likely to be worse for themselves.

Thus, the trade in tins of condensed skimmed milk will decline to practically nothing. And, as the few unweaned infants, who cannot be nursed by their own mothers, must be fed, they will probably be given a pap of rice and water, which is far less likely to keep them alive than condensed skimmed milk would be.

Some benefit may possibly accrue to the manufacturers of, and dealers in, whole condensed milk only, but such benefit would probably not amount to much, for, at the present time, all those who can afford to get whole milk, procure it in preference to the cheaper and inferior article. Those who cannot afford to purchase whole milk will not find their pecuniary condition improved by a further depression in the trade of the Colony.

It is perhaps only fair to state that I have been consulted in this matter on behalf of the manufacturers of, and dealers in, tins of condensed skimmed milk, and may therefore be considered to be biased in their favour.

Yours etc.
C. D. WILKINSON.

AMERICAN COMMENTS ON STANDARD OIL DISSOLUTION.

SUMMARY COURT.

Several cases were mentioned at the Summary Court this morning before Mr. Justice Goempertz. A SCHOOLMASTER'S CLAIM.

Mr. Gardiner mentioned the case in which Thos. O'Kane is

POLICE COURT.

Before Mr. F. A. Hazeland this morning a Chinese coolie was charged, at the instance of Mr. R. Pockham, ex-governor of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., with stealing a quantity of bark, from the company's godowns. The defendant was caught in the act by Mr. Pockham. It appears that there have been systematic thefts of this kind going on. Coolies, who know the run of the godowns, strip the bark off timber landed from vessels alongside, thus causing a discrepancy in the measurement of the logs that is only discovered when delivery of the timber is taken. The case was remanded in the absence of a necessary witness.

AN ABSENTEE.

The case was mentioned in

which Wm. C. Jack & Co. brought an action against Ah Ling for the recovery of \$513.75.

Mr. Gardiner appeared for the plaintiff while Mr. Wilson defended.

Mr. Gardiner asked for an early day, as his client was going away.

Mr. Wilson said his client was in Canton, and for that reason he asked for the case to be fixed later on.

Mr. Gardiner said he thought his client would be here for three weeks.

The case was fixed for 1st June.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

AT WONGNEICHEUNG GAP.

Fu Man, a fish-monger residing at a mashed at Lau Nai Wan, reports to the police that at 4 p.m. yesterday, while on his way from Wanhai to Stanley at the top of Wongneicheung Gap, he was stopped by two men, one

armed with a chopper and the other with a dagger. The robbers threatened him and demanded his money. This he did, and handed over the sum of 79 cents. After this, a friend of his came along and the robbers succeeded in getting \$0.55 from him. They then cleared off in the direction of Wongneicheung. The police have been furnished with a description of the highwaymen, and steps are being taken to secure their arrest.

The decision has been awaited with the keenest interest in larger business circles in the United States because upon it depends the fate of many of the larger trusts and combinations. Nearly all of the latter have been operated on the general lines followed by the defendant company in this action and in two or three instances they are already before the courts. The judgment is the hardest blow ever given to the trusts and means that they must change their methods, if not their morale.

INTERCLUB BOWLING.

The first monthly handicap rolled once across the English and German Alleys terminated on Tuesday as follows:—

C. Kosing 1340, 220, 1500; H. Warnsloch 1314, 220, 1534; Th. Christiani 1317, 180, 1417; O. Meyer 1449, 40, 1489; P. R. Wolff 1487, —, 1487; Chr. Gersen 1290, 180, 1470; P. Warbrook 1419, 40, 1459; O. Wiesinger 1318, —, 140, 1458; E. Haasemann 1324, 130, 1454; H. Humphreys 1314, 130, 1444; F. Matson 1214, 220, 1434; C. H. Gale 1205, 220, 1425; P. W. Goldring 1273, 140, 1413; H. Eggers 1052, 350, 1402; H. Van Zuylen 1252, 140, 1392; A. B. Pollock 1139, 250, 1389; F. Martin 1342, 40, 1382; P. Kunze 1302, 80, 1382; G. Schroeter 1117, 250, 1307; W. Schellezky 1221, 140, 1361; O. Wagner 1355, —, 1355; O. Hechtel 954, 400, 1354; F. Eberius 1079, 250, 1329; F. A. Biden 881, 400, 1281; C. Jeffries 805, 400, 1205.

Signifies also rolled for the Championship conditions of which are not aggregate of the first 3 rolls across on both alleys on the days appointed between May and October inclusive.

The first figures are the net scores, the second, handicap and the third, gross score. In the net score the numbers count on both alleys.

The following have also entered for the Championship:

J. Hooper Mollraith
J. H. Kemp R. O. Hutchison
HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

Interport Practice Match—"An Eleven v. Another Eleven" to be played to-morrow at 2 p.m.

The following have been selected to play for "An Eleven":

C. T. Hose, G. A. Cooke, R. A. W. Waterhouse, Corp. Dempsey, K.O.Y.L., Lt. Wetherby, R.A., D. P. Thursfield, M. M. Mas, D. E. Donnelly, Lt. N. J. Williams, A.S.C., R. J. Saunders, A. A. Clayton.

To play for "Another Eleven":

A. C. E. Elbrough, T. E. Pearce, Corp. Taverner, F. J. de Rome, Capt. D. Oliphant, R.A., H. P. Makin, H. Griffin, Capt. G. E. Garnett, R.A., Lt. H. G. Bagwell, R.A., Rev. G. W. Payne, R. Peacock.

It is desired that all members of the No. 2 Company, H.K.V.A., who possibly can will attend the parades on the King's Birthday and on Coronation Day. Full orders as to time and dress will be issued later. When last the Company paraded for annual inspection dissatisfaction was expressed at the condition of the members' equipment.

To-day's Advertisements.

CLEARANCE SALE FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

BUTTER.

"DAISY" BUTTER is the finest quality Table Butter imported.

We stock three other brands at prices to suit all.

The Dairy Farm Co., Limited.

POPULAR "ASAHI" BEER



Note our Price \$12.00 per case containing 4 dozen quarts or 6 dozen pints.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1911. [34]

To-day's Advertisements.

Theatre Royal.

RETURN VISIT OF

HENRY DALLAS

and his Company

"THE FOLLIES."

TO-NIGHT.

FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND STRAITS.

TO-MORROW NIGHT,

MAY 10 and 20.

Plans Now Open at MOUTRIE'S, Hongkong, 17th May, 1911. [1110]

THE AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK (With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

TUE Steamship

"AFGHAN PRINCE," Captain Thomas, will be despatched for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, the 24th May, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASOON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1911. [1141]

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1911. [1142]

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1911. [1044]

CONNOISSEURS

ARE

UNANIMOUS

AS TO THE SUPERIORITY OF

MARTELL'S

(THREE STAR)

BRANDY

OVER ALL OTHERS.

Martell's is used by the Government Civil, the Royal Naval and the Military Hospital in preference to other Brands.

SOLE AGENTS.—

H. PRICE & CO., LTD.

12, Queen's Road Central,

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1911.

5th May—Ajax, Astyanax, Nubia, Palawan, Peih, Polynesian, Siam, Slavonia, Sletor, Prousean, Buffalo, 9th May—Beavorich, Karonga, Omnia, Peih, 12th May—Ernest Simon, Ghazee, Jeserit, Kleist, Prins Elite, Friedrich, Tangomara, Teeknai, Arcadia, 16th May—Glenlogan, Miyasaki Maru, Soyo Maru, Vorwärts, Alecia.

Arrivals at Home—5th May—Hirano Maru, Latzow, 8th May—Ambria, Sambia, 12th May—Perseus, Polynesia, 10th May—Ajax, Peih, Alecia.

To play for "Another Eleven":

A. C. E. Elbrough, T. E.

Pearce, Corp. Taverner, F. J. de

Rome, Capt. D. Oliphant, R.A.,

H. P. Makin, H. Griffin, Capt. G.

Garnett, R.A., Lt. H. G. Bag-

well, R.A., Rev. G. W. Payne, R.

Pearce.

Thoracograph is the name that

has been given to a machine

which has been invented to draw

diagrams of a person's chest

movement during respiration.

GREAT FLIGHT IN JUNE.

FOUR EUROPEAN CAPITALS
TO BE VISITED.

£20,000 IN PRIZES.

Reuter's telegram recently told of the construction of the new naval airship. This lends additional interest to the great European aviation contest listed for the beginning of June.

Day by day the interest is growing amongst aviators in the great competition for £20,000 in prizes which will commence on June 4, states a London paper. This aerial contest is called the European Aviation Circuit, and it will consist of a flight of about 1,000 miles starting and ending at Paris, and embracing on route Berlin, Brussels and London.

The details of the route are only provisional, and the course to be taken over England, for instance, where the organisation will be undertaken by the Standard, is not definitely decided on. There are six main points which are fixed—viz., Paris, Liege, Berlin, Utrecht, Brussels and London, with Paris, of course, as the final point of the race.

BEGINNING AT VINCENNES,

NEAR PARIS,
the route passes through Rheims, on to Charleville, and across the Belgian frontier to Liege. The German frontier is crossed near Aix-la-Chapelle, and after a long tour through the Kaiser's dominions, via Hanover, Berlin, Hamburg and Bremen, the competitors will enter Dutch territory near Arnhem. From Utrecht the route goes direct across the Belgian frontier again to Brussels and the competitors will re-enter France near Lille. Thence they will make direct for London, via Calais and Dover, and on the last stage from London to Paris will probably cross the Channel by Folkestone and Boulogne, and so back to the winning post at Vincennes via Abbeville and Rouen.

Almost throughout its length the course follows the main lines of the various railway systems. This is of the greatest advantage, as the railway will give every facility for quick repairing, in the case of breakdowns, and in the bringing of supplies of petrol, spare parts, and, where it is necessary, new machines. The railways also follow the easiest routes across country, and there are practically no natural difficulties in this circuit of the plain of Europe. The English Channel is the greatest, and, after the performances of Bleriot, de Lesseps, Rolls, Sopwith, and Moisant, it no longer possesses any terrors to the aviator.

JOURNEY BY STAGES.

It is the whole of the European Circuit, in fact, and not any part of it which marks it out from any other competition yet held; a competition which will link up by airplane the capitals and chief towns of five European countries. Step by step there is nothing in it to daunt the aviators of to-day, but those who accomplish the whole task will have performed a feat which will remain as the starting point in a new era of aviation. After that the imagination may roam unchecked in its speculations on the possibilities of travel by air in the future. The longest single stage in this flight over Europe is from Paris to Liege, for which distance two days will probably be given. This is less than the distance from Paris to Bordeaux or from Paris to Clermont Ferrand, and both these distances have recently been covered by Bellatiger and Renaux respectively. In fact, long cross-country flights now take place daily in France which pass almost unnoticed, but which are quite up to the "form" which will be required to cover the various stages of the European Circuit.

Mr. Churchill, in offering himself for election to the Royal Automobile Club, of which within the past few days he has become a member, declared he already belonged to three clubs—the National Liberal, the Turf, and the Athenaeum. Though the assortment shows a strange mixture of tastes, if the question had been set as a general knowledge matter as to the member of the Cabinet to whom it belonged, there would have been no hesitation in giving the Home Secretary's name in reply.

Intimations.

**WM. POWELL,
LIMITED.**

GEN'S' OUTFITTERS.

NEW GOODS

ENGLISH
MADE
White - -
- - Canvas
AND
Buckskin
Shoes.

SMART SHAPES

28, Queen's Road,
(Central)
Hongkong, 28th April, 1911. [1043]**STEAM LAUNDRY CO.**
TAUMATI.

Established 1890:

THE only successful Steam Laundry in the Far East. The only Laundry in the Colony under European Supervision.

Filtered Water. Regular Delivery, Flannels and underwear washed by skilled Japanese.

Monthly rates quoted. Dry cleaning a speciality. Depot No. 4, Beaconfield Avenue. Tel. K32.

R. WOOD,
Manager.
Hongkong, 1st Mar., 1911. [931]**MEE CHEUNG.**
ART. PHOTOGRAPHER
HONGKONG.
TELEPHONE NO. 1013.DEVELOPING, PRINTING & ENLARGING.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [1099]E. C. Wilks, M.I.Mech.E., A.M.N.A.
Consulting Engineer and Surveyor for construction, Valuer and Assessor for the purchase, or sale, of Steamships or Launches.ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, 2ND FLOOR,
Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [1100]

PHONE 482.

**HONGKONG MOTOR
GARAGE.**TRY OUR
New 40 H. PowerRUBY COLOURED
CARS
Carry 6 Passengers.

THE BEST AND NOISELESS

C. LAURITSEN,
Managing Proprietor.DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT,
63, Des Vaux Road Central. [41]

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGECASTERS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL, ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

Modern Appliances for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work Electrical Drives, Hydraulic & Pneumatic Tools installed throughout the Works.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY.

ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES THROUGHOUT THE SHIPS RAMPING UP TO 100 TONS.

Estimates given for Docking, Repairs to Hull and Machinery, Constructional Work.

MANAGERS AND AGENTS:

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN.

T. I. K. O. D. O. C. K. Y. A. D. E. E. N. G. I. N. E. E. R. I. N. G. C. O.

T. I. K. O. D. O. C. K. Y. A. D. E. E. N. G. I. N. E. E. R. I. N. G. C. O.

T. I. K. O. D. O. C. K. Y. A. D. E. E. N. G. I. N. E. E. R. I. N. G. C. O.

T. I. K. O. D. O. C. K. Y. A. D. E. E. N. G. I. N. E. E. R. I. N. G. C. O.

T. I. K. O. D. O. C. K. Y. A. D. E. E. N. G. I. N. E. E. R. I. N. G. C. O.

T. I. K. O. D. O. C. K. Y. A. D. E. E. N. G. I. N. E. E. R. I. N. G. C. O.

T. I. K. O. D. O. C. K. Y. A. D. E. E. N. G. I. N. E. E. R. I. N. G. C. O.

T. I. K. O. D. O. C. K. Y. A. D. E. E. N. G. I. N. E. E. R. I. N. G. C. O.

T. I. K. O. D. O. C. K. Y. A. D. E. E. N. G. I. N. E. E. R. I. N. G. C. O.

T. I. K. O. D. O. C. K. Y. A. D. E. E. N. G. I. N. E. E. R. I. N. G. C. O.

T. I. K. O. D. O. C. K. Y. A. D. E. E. N. G. I. N. E. E. R. I. N. G. C. O.

T. I. K. O. D. O. C. K. Y. A. D. E. E. N. G. I. N. E. E. R. I. N. G. C. O.

T. I. K. O. D. O. C. K. Y. A. D. E. E. N. G. I. N. E. E. R. I. N. G. C. O.

T. I. K. O. D. O. C. K. Y. A. D. E. E. N. G. I. N. E. E. R. I. N. G. C. O.

T. I. K. O. D. O. C. K. Y. A. D. E. E. N. G. I. N. E. E. R. I. N. G. C. O.

T. I. K. O. D. O. C. K. Y. A. D. E. E. N. G. I. N. E. E. R. I. N. G. C. O.

T. I. K. O. D. O. C. K. Y. A. D. E. E. N. G. I. N. E. E. R. I. N. G. C. O.

T. I. K. O. D. O. C. K. Y. A. D. E. E. N. G. I. N. E. E. R. I. N. G. C. O.

T. I. K. O. D. O. C. K. Y. A. D. E. E. N. G. I. N. E. E. R. I. N. G. C. O.

T. I. K. O. D. O. C. K. Y. A. D. E. E. N. G. I. N. E. E. R. I. N. G. C. O.

T. I. K. O. D. O. C. K. Y. A. D. E. E. N. G. I. N. E. E. R. I. N. G. C. O.

T. I. K. O. D. O. C. K. Y. A. D. E. E. N. G. I. N. E. E. R. I. N. G. C. O.

T. I. K. O. D. O. C. K. Y. A. D. E. E. N. G. I. N. E. E. R. I. N. G. C. O.

T. I. K. O. D. O. C. K. Y. A. D. E. E. N. G. I. N. E. E. R. I. N. G. C. O.

T. I. K. O. D. O. C. K. Y. A. D. E. E. N. G. I. N. E. E. R. I. N. G. C. O.

T. I. K. O. D. O. C. K. Y. A. D. E. E. N. G. I. N. E. E. R. I. N. G. C. O.

T. I. K. O. D. O. C. K. Y. A. D. E. E. N. G. I. N. E. E. R. I. N. G. C. O.

T. I. K. O. D. O. C. K. Y. A. D. E. E. N. G. I. N. E. E. R. I. N. G. C. O.

T. I. K. O. D. O. C. K. Y. A. D. E. E. N. G. I. N. E. E. R. I. N. G. C. O.

T. I. K. O. D. O. C. K. Y. A. D. E. E. N. G. I. N. E. E. R. I. N. G. C. O.

T. I. K. O. D. O. C. K. Y. A. D. E. E. N. G. I. N. E. E. R. I. N. G. C. O.

T. I. K. O. D. O. C. K. Y. A. D. E. E. N. G. I. N. E. E. R. I. N. G. C. O.

T. I. K. O. D. O. C. K. Y. A. D. E. E. N. G. I. N. E. E. R. I. N. G. C. O.

T. I. K. O. D. O. C. K. Y. A. D. E. E. N. G. I. N. E. E. R. I. N. G. C. O.

T. I. K. O. D. O. C. K. Y. A. D. E. E. N. G. I. N. E. E. R. I. N. G. C. O.

T. I. K. O. D. O. C. K. Y. A. D. E. E. N. G. I. N. E. E. R. I. N. G. C. O.

T. I. K. O. D. O. C. K. Y. A. D. E. E. N. G. I. N. E. E. R. I. N. G. C. O.

T. I. K. O. D. O. C. K. Y. A. D. E. E. N. G. I. N. E. E. R. I. N. G. C. O.

T. I. K. O. D. O. C. K. Y. A. D. E. E. N. G. I. N. E. E. R. I. N. G. C. O.

T. I. K. O. D. O. C. K. Y. A. D. E. E. N. G. I. N. E. E. R. I. N. G. C. O.

T. I. K. O. D. O. C. K. Y. A. D. E. E. N. G. I. N. E. E. R. I. N. G. C. O.

T. I. K. O. D. O. C. K. Y. A. D. E. E. N. G. I. N. E. E. R. I. N. G. C. O.

T. I. K. O. D. O. C. K. Y. A. D. E. E. N. G. I. N. E. E. R. I. N. G. C. O.

T. I. K. O. D. O. C. K. Y. A. D. E. E. N. G. I. N. E. E. R. I. N. G. C. O.

T. I. K. O. D. O. C. K. Y. A. D. E. E. N. G. I. N. E. E. R. I. N. G. C. O.

T. I. K. O. D. O. C. K. Y. A. D. E. E. N. G. I. N. E. E. R. I. N. G. C. O.

T. I. K. O. D. O. C. K. Y. A. D. E. E. N. G. I. N. E. E. R. I. N. G. C. O.

T. I. K. O. D. O. C. K. Y. A. D. E. E. N. G. I. N. E. E. R. I. N. G. C. O.

T. I. K. O. D. O. C. K. Y. A. D. E. E. N. G. I. N. E. E. R. I. N. G. C. O.

T. I. K. O. D. O. C. K. Y. A. D. E. E. N. G. I. N. E. E. R. I. N. G. C. O.

T. I. K. O. D. O. C. K. Y. A. D. E. E. N. G. I. N. E. E. R. I. N. G. C. O.

T. I. K. O. D. O. C. K. Y. A. D. E. E. N. G. I. N. E. E. R. I. N. G. C. O.

T. I. K. O. D. O. C. K. Y. A. D. E. E. N. G. I. N. E. E. R. I. N. G. C. O.

T. I. K. O. D. O. C. K. Y. A. D. E. E. N. G. I. N. E. E. R. I. N. G. C. O.

T. I. K. O. D. O. C. K. Y. A. D. E. E. N. G. I. N. E. E. R. I. N. G. C. O.

T. I. K. O. D. O. C. K. Y. A. D. E. E. N. G. I. N. E. E. R. I. N. G. C. O.

T. I. K. O. D. O. C. K. Y. A. D. E. E. N. G. I. N. E. E. R. I. N. G. C. O.

T. I. K. O. D. O. C. K. Y. A. D. E. E. N. G. I. N. E. E. R. I. N. G. C. O.

T. I. K. O. D. O. C. K. Y. A. D. E. E. N. G. I. N. E. E. R. I. N. G. C. O.

T. I. K. O. D. O. C. K. Y. A. D. E. E. N. G. I. N. E. E. R. I. N. G. C. O.

T. I. K. O. D. O. C. K. Y. A. D. E. E. N. G. I. N. E. E. R. I. N. G. C. O.

T. I. K. O. D. O. C. K. Y. A. D. E. E. N. G. I. N. E. E. R. I. N.

COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

SELLING.	
London—Bank T.T.	1/0 8
Do. Demand	1/0 11/10
Do. 4 months' sight	1/0 13/10
France—Bank T.T.	2/26
America—Bank T.T.	4/3
Germany—Bank T.T.	1/84
India T.T.	1/84
Do. Demand	1/86
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	7/4
Sang.—Bank T.T. per H.K.	\$100 77
Japan—Bank T.T.	8/8
Java—Bank T.T.	108 4
Buying.	
4 months' sight L/C.	1/0 15/10
6 months' sight L/C.	1/0 1/10
80 days' sight San P'co & N. York	44 4
4 months' sight do.	45 5
30 days' sight Sydney & Mel-	
bourne	1/0 1/10
4 months' sight France	2,324
6 months' sight do.	2,34
4 months' sight Germany	1,83
Bar Silver	24 4
Bank of England rate	9 9
Scotia	8 11

POST OFFICE.

Only fully prepaid letters and post-cards are transmissible by the Siberian Route to Europe.

The s.s. Jason, with the Siberian Mail, is due to arrive here to-morrow.

A Mail will close for:

Manila, Augur, Yap, Friedrich Wilhelmshafen, Rabat, Horbellohe, Matupi, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle—Per Prinz Sigismund, 20th May, 9 a.m.
Surabaya—Per Tjibolas, 20th May, 11 a.m.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta—Per Gregory Apor, 20th May, 11 a.m.
Hongay—Per Human, 20th May, 11 a.m.

Manila, Cebu and Iloilo—Per Loong-sang, 20th May, 1 p.m.
Macao—Per Sun Tai, 20th May, 1.10 p.m.

Manila, Cebu and Iloilo—Per Zafiro, 20th May, 8 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy, Chusan and Tientsin—Per Huichow, 20th May, 8 p.m.

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver (B.O.) (Silverian Mail to Europe)—Per Empress of Japan, 20th May, 5 p.m.
Shanghai—Per Chinhuia, 20th May, 5 p.m.
Swatow—Per Haimun, 21st May, 9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui—Per Daigai-maru, 21st May, 9 a.m.
Wei-hai-wei and Tientsin—Per Chipshing, 22nd May, 11 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Haifang, 23rd May, 10 a.m.
Ningpo and Shanghai—Per Haug-sang, 23rd May, 10 a.m.
Europe, India via Taticorin—Per Australian, 23rd May, 11 a.m.
Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Soochow—Per Awa-maru, 23rd May, 3 p.m.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo—Per Tean, 23rd May, 3 p.m.
Singapore, Penang and Colombo—Per Misshin-maru, 23rd May, 5 p.m.
Swatow—Per Haimun, 24th May, 10 a.m.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta—Per Catherine Apor, 24th May, 11 a.m.
Shanghai—Per Anhui, 25th May, 3 p.m.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LIMITED.**TIME TABLE.**

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m.	7.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 min.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	15 min.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m.	15 min.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m.	10 min.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m.	15 min.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m.	10 min.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.	15 min.
3.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	15 min.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.	10 min.
NIGHT CARS.	every half hour.
8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m.	9.45 to 11.15 p.m.
SUNDAYS.	
8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m.	Every 15 min.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m.	30 min.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	15 min.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	10 min.
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon	15 min.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	10 min.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	15 min.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.	10 min.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.	15 min.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.	10 min.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Day.	
SATURDAYS.	
Extra cars at 3.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.	
SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central.	
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers, Hongkong, 1st April, 1909.	

SHIPPING NEWS.

MAILS DUE.

German (Coblenz) 29th inst.

America (Siberia) 30th inst.

American (China) 6th prox.

The Norddeutscher Lloyd s.s. Borneo has left Sandakan on the 10th inst., a.m., and may be expected here on the 21st inst., p.m.

The P. & O. S. N. Co. s.s. Palawan arrived at London on the 18th inst., morning.

The Bank Line str. Suverie left Yokohama for Victoria, B.C., on the 18th inst.

The N. Y. K. s.s. Mishima Maru, European Line, left Shanghai for this port on the 19th inst.

4 months' sight do.

30 days' sight San P'co & N. York

4 months' sight do.

30 days' sight Sydney & Mel-

bourn.

4 months' sight L/C.

6 months' sight L/C.

4 months' sight Germany

Bar Silver

Bank of England rate

Scotia

Severn

4 months' sight France

6 months' sight do.

4 months' sight Germany

Bank of England rate

Scotia

Severn

4 months' sight France

6 months' sight do.

4 months' sight Germany

Bank of England rate

Scotia

Severn

4 months' sight France

6 months' sight do.

4 months' sight Germany

Bank of England rate

Scotia

Severn

4 months' sight France

6 months' sight do.

4 months' sight Germany

Bank of England rate

Scotia

Severn

4 months' sight France

6 months' sight do.

4 months' sight Germany

Bank of England rate

Scotia

Severn

4 months' sight France

6 months' sight do.

4 months' sight Germany

Bank of England rate

Scotia

Severn

4 months' sight France

6 months' sight do.

4 months' sight Germany

Bank of England rate

Scotia

Severn

4 months' sight France

6 months' sight do.

4 months' sight Germany

Bank of England rate

Scotia

Severn

4 months' sight France

6 months' sight do.

4 months' sight Germany

Bank of England rate

Scotia

Severn

4 months' sight France

6 months' sight do.

4 months' sight Germany

Bank of England rate

Scotia

Severn

4 months' sight France

6 months' sight do.

4 months' sight Germany

Bank of England rate

Scotia

Severn

4 months' sight France

6 months' sight do.

4 months' sight Germany

Bank of England rate

Scotia

Severn

4 months' sight France

6 months' sight do.

4 months' sight Germany

Bank of England rate

Scotia

Severn

4 months' sight France

6 months' sight do.

4 months' sight Germany

Bank of England rate

Scotia

Severn

4 months' sight France

6 months' sight do.

4 months' sight Germany

Bank of England rate

Scotia

Severn

4 months' sight France

6 months' sight do.

4 months' sight Germany

Bank of England rate

Scotia

Severn